TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1850.

Justice to all whom it concerns induces us to notice the following editorial article in a New York paper of Saturday last:

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE OF MARCH 16. While the wrong of aiding fugitive slaves to escape held up in all its glaring enermity, nothing was said by the speech [of Mr. WEBSTER] against the Southern portion for imprisoning unconstitutionally the citizens of free States who come among them for no other offence than a dark hue in their skin; nothing of the outrage committed upon that venerable and excellent citizen, Mr. HOAR, sent to remedy this inconvenience at Charleston by peaceful appeal to the local tribunals. It seems, however, that the absence of allusion to these grievances was accidental; in the copy of the speech quite too tamely :

"There is a more tangible and irritating cause of grievance *at the North. Free blacks are constantly employed in the *vessels of the North generally, as cooks or stewards. When the vessel arrives, these free colored men are taken on shore, by the police or municipal authority, împrisoned, and kept in prison till the vessel is again ready to sail. This is not only irritating but exceedingly inconvenient in practice, and seems altogether impracticable and oppressive. Mr. Hoar's on some time ago to South Carolina was a well-intended effort to remove this cause of complaint. The North thinks such imprisonments illegal and unconstitutional; as the cases
 occur constantly and frequently, they think it a great griev-

It is rather singular that, in revising his speech for the Washington Union and National Intelligencer, Mr. WES-STER should have forgotten to insert this paragraph, and then have remembered it for the Boston Courier and home consumption. We trust that this incongruity may receive a satisfactory explanation.

We are authorized to say that Mr. WEBSTER did not revise the speech for the National Intelligeneer or the Union, nor did he read a word of the report of it before it was published in both those papers. We are further authorized to say, that in all the reports of the speech revised by Mr. WEB-STER, whether intended for the North or the South, the above paragraph was contained; and that all reports seen or examined by him have been made to be exactly alike one to another.

The Charleston Mercury and Courier both applaud in warm terms the late Speech of Senator WEBSTER. The Mercury says:

"We cordially respond to that testimony of approval, and take occasion to say, that, whether or not we merit the character of ultraism so liberally allowed to us, we have never had any of that ultraism which could prompt us to view such a discussion of a great public question as Mr. WEBSTER has here presented to the country with any other feelings than admiration and delight.

"Not that we wholly agree with him, not that there are not many points of disagreement, but nowhere has he urged his opinions offensively; and when he reaches the true grounds of the present controversy he marks his way so clearly, and treads so loyally on the plain track of the constitution and pledges of the Government, that the difficulty is not to agree but to disagree with him. With such a spirit as Mr. WEB-STER has shown, it no longer seems impossible to bring this sectional contest to a close; and we feel now, for the first time since Congress met, a hope that it may be so adjusted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The returns of the late election in New Hampshire show that the Hon. SAML. DINSMOOR, the Democratic candidate, is re-elected Governor by a larger majority than he received last year. The Legislature will contain a large Democratic majority, of course. The popular vote shows a slight falling off in the Free-Soil strength. The revision of the State Constitution is carried by a large majority, though a number of towns voted

The Senate of Louisiana has refused to sanction amend the Constitution of the State. The measure may therefore be considered as defeated for

THE FLORIDA BLOCK FOR THE WASHINGTON MO-NUMENT .- The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 5th instant says that a suitable stone for the Washington Monument has been quarried in Wakulla county by order of the Governor of Florida, and is now on the way to New York. It is to be finished and inscribed with the arms and motto of the State in

The most attractive object that meets the eye of the "Washington Monument," standing in an elevated position, and in the only part of the city in which architectural beauty and grandeur are displayed.

The height of the Monument, built of white marble, including pedestal, dome, column, and statue, is 193 feet. An allusion to the above evidence of the patriot-

ism of the State of MARYLAND is seen in the following, taken from the "Baltimore Patriot:"

The following remark, made by Professor Davis, on Monday evening, in his lecture on "American Antiquities," was received with much applause :

" Why is it that we love to linger around inanimate things It is their connexion with mind that gives them such a mas tery over mind. What is old Carthage to us, but as it brings to our recollection the deeds of a Hannibal? your splendid monument be to our posterity, but as it will call to their remembrance the patriotism of the Father of his Country ' Yet, after the sun of centuries shall have bathed in light that grand statue, will not the deeds of Washington shine forth from the pages of history? My hearers are from the South, I am from the North ; yet will we not all join in the hope that its brightest page will be that where we are exhorted to avoid 'Geographical Distinctions "-For the observance of such advice only can secure to us unimpaired the glorious fabric of the American UNION."

CRAWFISHING .- The Nashville Union, after calling loud and long upon the Legislature to authorize the Governor to appoint delegates to the Southern Convention, to join with the Convention in adopting measures to resist at all hazards and to the last extremity the infringement of certain Southern rights, embracing the Wilmot proviso and other "kindred measures," now suggests that the Tennessee delegates be instructed to go against the adoption of any measures to dissolve the Unionthereby crawfishing out of its game of brag to scare the North. Has the Union heard the thunder which reverberates throughout the hills and dales and mountains and valleys of this State? Has that lightning struck any body else?

Nashville Whig. of March 9.

A RAILROAD IN CHILL.-We learn from the Albany At. les that ALLEN CAMPRELL, Esq., the well-known engineer, is to leave New York next month for Caldera, a town in Chili, on the coast of the Pacific. He will be accompanie by his brother ALEXANDER and WALTON EVANS, as againtan's, and by a corps of engineers. The object of their visit is to take charge of the construction of a railroad from Caldera to Copispo, a town in the interior, situated in about the 27th degree of south latitude, and fifty-five miles distant from the Pacific. The company has been formed, the means subscribed, and a partial survey of the route made. The whole elevation to be overcome does not exceed eleven hundred feet, of which all but four or five miles of fifty feet to the mile are of moderate grades. The great business of this road will be to transport cupper and copper ores from the mines near Copiapo, which are among the richest in the world.

RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

M. ERNEST-ANDRE-OLIVIER SAIN DE BOIS-LE-COMTE, Commander of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, Grand Cross of the Royal Or- ling to lose any opportunity that presents itself of ders of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, of Sardinia, Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, this, too, in the face of the almost daily protestations Chevalier of the Number Extraordinary of the of the "Union," the central Democratic organ, that Noble and Distinguished Order of Charles III. of its party has never countenanced and is not in any Noble and Distinguished Order of Charles III. of its party has never countenanced and is not in any Spain, accompanied by M. Bourboulon, the Secretary of the French Legation, was on Monday precentage of the French Legation of the Convention in the Con sented to the PRESIDENT of the United States by Tribune of Saturday : the SECRETARY OF STATE, who was accompanied by all the Ministers of the Cabinet, as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the gress last year, is now the Free-Seil candidate for Lieut. French Republic. Upon delivering his letter of Governor of Rhode Island. The Locos have refused to nomicredence, the Minister addressed the President the Free-Soil and Whig, as follows: in the following terms:

Monsieur LE PRESIDENT : En me confiant la mission que je remplis auprès de vous, le Président de la République Française m'a conféré un double honneur, celui de reprépublished by the Boston Courier, we find the following pas- senter mon pays auprès de la noble nation Américaine et celui Gen. Treas. Stephen Cahoone, sage on the subject. We must say, however, that it reads de rétablir entre les deux Gouvernemens des relations momentanément interrompues. Permettez-moi, Monsieur le Président, de me féliciter d'avoir à remplir un devoir si cher à mon cœur et de vous exprimer l'espoir qu'aucun malentendu ne pourra troubler désormais l'union qui éxiste entre deux nations si sympathiques. Comment pourrais-je appeler autrement, en effet, tout ce qui pourrait compromettre même en apparence des relations fondées sur des sentimens généraux si réels et si solides. La France la première a soutenu par les armes et reconnu par les traités l'independance Américaine, et le sang de ses enfans se mêle sur cette terre sacrée à celui des martyrs de cette indépendance. Le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis de son côté a été le premier à reconnaître la République Française, lorsqu'elle a été librement proclamée par la France. Ne serait-ce pas un specdouloureux pour l'humanité et déplorable pour la liberté que de voir se séparer pour des intérets minimes les deux seules nations qui ont donné l'éxemple, si noble et si consolant pour la dignité humaine, d'un Gouvernment fondé sur le droit et la volonté de tous les citovens? Non. Un pareil spectacle ne serà pas donné au monde qui nous contemple, et les deux Républiques sœurs sauront prouver, par leur exemple, que si l'ordre et la liberté peuvent être garantis par des Gouvernemens librement élus, les relations internationales peuvent aussi trouver dans le même principe une base solide et durable.

Tel on le désir du Gouvernement Français, tel sera mon devoir; et en le remplissant àuprès d'un Gouvernement aussi éclairé que celui des Etats-Unis, j'espere, non seulement n'éprouver aucune difficulté à conserver une Union aussi précieuse, mais j'espère encore la voir se resserrer par de nouveaux liens. La liberté politique, commerciale, et religieuse du monde entier y est interresse, et en voyant à la tête de ce Gouvernement un guerrier patriote qui a conquis son titre par de si nobles services rendus à son pays, j'ai l'espoir que la France qui a su toujours honorer le dévoument et la gloire, trouvera en lucette même sympathie qui l'anime envers la noble nation près de laquelle j'ai l'honneur de la représenter.

[TRANSLATION.]

Mr. PRESIDENT: In confiding to me the mission which I fulfil near you, the President of the French Republic has conferred on me a double honor—that of representing my country near the noble American nation, and that of re-establishing the relations, momentarily interrupted, between the two Governments. Allow me, Mr. President, to felicitate myself on having to perform a duty so dear to my heart, and to express to you the hope that no misunderstanding will in future disturb the union which exists between two nations bound together by so many sympathies. What other term could I in fact apply to any thing which might endanger, even n appearance, relations founded upon sentiments of generosity so real and so solid ' France was the first to support American independence by arms, and to recognise it by treaties ; and the blood of her children is mingled in this sacred land with that of the martyrs of its independence. The Government of the United States, on its part, was the first to recognise the French Republic when it had been freely proclaimed by France. Would it not be a spectacle painful to humanity, and deplorable for the cause of liberty, to see two nations, the only ones which have presented the example, so noble and so consoling for human dignity, of a Government founded upon right, and upon the wishes of all its citizens, separated from each other by trifling interests? No! Such a spectacle will not be given to the world which looks upon us; and the bill of the House for calling a Convention to the two sister Republics will prove by their example that, if order and liberty may be guarantied by Governments freely elected, international relations may likewise find in the same principle a solid and durable basis.

According to the desire of the French Republic, such will be my duty; and in fulfilling it, near a Government so enlightened as that of the United States, I hope not only to experience no difficulty in preserving a union so precious, but also to see it strengthened by new bonds. The political, commercial, and religious liberties of the whole world are interested in it, and in seeing at the head of this Government a patriot warrior, who has conquered his title by such noble services to his country, I have the hope that France, which has always honored devotion and glory, will find in him the the traveller on visiting the city of Baltimore is same sympathy which animates her towards the noble nation near which I have the honor of representing her.

> To the Minister's address the PRESIDENT replied as follows :

SIR: I express the sentiment of the American people in welcoming you most cordially, as the Representative of a nation endeared to every American heart by the reminiscences of the past and the anticipations of the future. It is a subof the past and the anticipations of the future. It is a subject of sincere felicitation to me to be the instrument of reestablishing relations, momentarily interrupted, between two nations bound together by so many associations, and I unite with you in the sincere expression of the hope that nothing will henceforth disturb those sympathies which have so long united them together in the bonds of friendship.

one portion of this country from the rest."

Resolved, That as a portion of the people of the 14th Congressional District, a part of that "West Augusta" on whose mountains Washington contemplated, if driven to extremities, to make his last stand, and plant his last banner in defence of the liberties of his country, we are prepared, in conformity with the parting advice of that same Washington the line because of the line because o united them together in the bonds of friendship.

We have ever held in grateful remembrance the assistance which France rendered us in our revolutionary war; and we can never forget that she was the first to sustain by her arms and to recognise by treaties American Independence. With pride we recur to that portion of our history, to which you have adverted, which records the united struggle of the Frenchman and the American in the cause of human liberty, mingling their blood and sleeping in death together on battle-fields consecrated by their heroic valor.

We glory, too, in the recollection that the Government of the United States was the first to greet the French Republic when freely proclaimed by the people of France; and we rejoice in the belief that no trifling interests can divide us. The harmony of the two great sister Republics should ever be maintained on terms honorable to both; and their best interests should ever be regarded as inseparably interwoven. Represented by a Minister of such distinguished reputation, France will, I trust, find that no cloud can, for a moment, overshadow our amicable relations; and I abide in the confidence that her illustrious President, chosen by the free voice of an enlightened nation to maintain its honor, happiness, and prosperity, will, on all occasions, co-operate with me in my honest efforts, not only to preserve but to strengthen the ties of amity between us; so that we may perpetually present to the world a proud spectacle of union and concord.

McCaffrey, the supposed murderer of Charles Smith and his wife, at East Rock, near New Haven, has been delivered to the authorities of Connecticut by Lord ELGIN, and is now in their custody. The murdered persons were an old infirm The sketch of the Finances of Maryland embraces its receipts committed under circumstances of unusual atrocity.

A letter from Maysville, Kentucky, states that the number f cattle shipped eastward from that place, by way of the Ohio iver and Pittsburg, has gradually increased from 1,000 in river and Pittsburg, has gradually increased from 1,000 in 1847 to 5,000 in 1849, and that the number shipped thence Homans, 111 Washington street, Boston. his year will probably be 20,000.

We learn from a friend of R. M. Paice, Esq., Purser U S. Navy, that the statement now going the rounds of the newspapers, that he had lost, by the burning of the steamer Orline St. John, on the Alabama river, \$250,000 of money of the Government, is a mistake. He had no funds of the Government in his charge. He, however, lost public vouchers to a large amount, for disbursements made in California, and was on his way to Washington to settle his accounts with the Treasury.—Richmond Whig. DEMOCRATIC AND FREE-SOIL COALITION.

It would seem that now, as during the last year, the Democrats in the Northern States are not wilentering into coalitions with the Free-Soilers; and

RHODE ISLAND COALITION .- Hon. B. B. THURSTON. (Loco,) who was defeated as the coalition candidate for Con- this matter." At Houston the people took a vote nate a State ticket. But two tickets are now in the field-

Whig. HENRY B. ANTHONY, EDWARD HARRIS. Lieut. Gov. Thomas Whipple, Sec. State. . Christopher E. Robbin Benj. B. Thurston. Saml. R. Jackson. Att. Gen. . . Joseph M. Blake,

Thomas Steele. G. H. Church. This coalition stands no chance for success, as the uni Van Buren and Cass vote in 1848 amounted to only 4,370 to 6,779 for Gen. Taylor. Gov. ANTHONY was elected in 1849 by a vote of 5,081 to 3,035 opposition.

A LETTER FROM GEN. HAMILTON, (or S. C.)

We copy the subjoined letter from the Charleston Courier of Friday last:

WASHINGTON, MARCH 11, 1850. To the Editors of the Charleston Courier :

GENTLEMEN : I have just this instant seen my name announced, in your paper of the 27th ultimo, as a fit Delegate to represent the Seventh Congressional District in the Nashville Convention.

Whilst I feel very sensibly the kind and complimentary terms in which your correspondent makes this annunciation, I, nevertheless, embrace the earliest occasion to say, that, rom private engagements of an imperative chancter, it will be entirely out of my power to serve in that assembly. In making this declaration, I cannot refrain tom saving

that there is no part of South Carolina I should fel so much pride in representing as my old Congressional Distict, where, for just so long as I desired to serve them, I found as gener ous, as steadfast, and as indulgent constituents as ewr blessed the efforts of any public servant. Nor should I feel less pride in being a member of a body which, from the pariotism. firmness, and enlightened forecast which will chaacterize their deliberations, are far more likely to preserve than lissolve the Union, by avowing and maintaining the integriy and good faith of that Constitution to which the Union oves its

I hope I may be permitted to add, from the indication public sentiment at this place, we have every reason to hope that a pacification will soon be established between the two great sections of this Confederacy, on terms of safet and honor to the South, and in which the North will not be called upon to surrender a single right or interest which she can fairly claim, or even a principle to which the most facidious sense of pride could attach the smallest value.

Any other adjustment than this would be but a hollow and reacherous truce—the fruitful source of renewed agiation, ostility, and distrust.

Nor is there less reason to hope that the great blow Mr. WEBSTER has had the moral courage recently to strke, is but the commencement of a reaction in public opinion at the North, decisive in its character and in its results. If sich a consummation should bless the exertions of this distinguished statesman, the Union will be indeed saved in the only way in which it can be saved-by a spirit of peace, harmony, and

I remain, with the highest respect, your obedient sevant, J. HAMILTON.

A VOICE FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA

At a large and respectable meeting of the people of Mason county, without distinction of party, held at the court-house on the 4th day of March, 1850, being the first day of the March court :

DENEN, on whose motion Major ANDREW BRYAN was called Southern Convention. GEORGE W. STRIBLING, Esq. having stated the object of

the meeting, and read the circular of Colonel BEALE to his Resolved. That, amidst the excitement that has been pro

duced by the agitation of the slavery question, and at a time render a Convention necessary. when party and passion have drawn in question the value and seem to threaten the integrity of the Union, we heartily approve of the moderate and conservative counsels, the comising spirit, and the devotion to the Union of our Reprentative in Congress, the Hon. J. M. H. BEALE, as mar this place.

Resolved, That we fully concur with Col. Beale in opposi

tion to the proposed Nashville Convention. That we see nothing in the circumstances of the country to demand such though we do not distrust the patriotic motives of the Virginia Legislature in advising the people to send delegates to it, yet, when we see it advocated by presses and politicians it, yet, when we see it advocated by presses and politicians further South who openly favor Disunion, we cannot but one portion of this country from the rest.'

tween slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, which makes it certain that in the event of a dissolution of the Union we should be placed in the position of borderers, exposed to the feuds and forays, and interminable broils, which such a positive hundred and sixty-six cities. tion would inevitably entail upon us, a regard for the safety of our firesides, not less than the high impulses of patriotism, the glorious recollections of the past, and the bright anticipations of the future, will induce us to adhere unswervingly to with her present constitution."

Resolved. That, heavy as have been our losses by the vile and pestilent intermeddlings of the abolitionists, and ready as we are to resist their aggressions, under the ægis of the Union and the Constitution, we well know, and care not to conceal, that our losses would be increased and our power to

resist would be weakened if that ægis were taken from us. Resolved, That so long as our Representative in Congress shall pursue the course and act in the spirit indicated by his circular, he need not be disquieted by attacks from the newspaper press, or from any other source; for his constituents will be ever ready to send him the cheering voice of approval.

FINANCE STATISTICS .- The Bankers' Magazine and Statistical Register for March is received. Among the articles in this number which claim the attention of political economists are the following: "On the importance of the Usury Laws. By John Whir-

PLE, of Providence."
"The Tobacco Trade of Great Britain; with Statistica Tables of Revenue, Consumption," &c.
"The Finances of Maryland, New York, and Pennsyl-

In addition to the usual Bank Statistics, are furnished three chapters of "the Chronicles of the Stock Exchange," with notices of the prominent stock operators of the last century. couple, supposed to be wealthy, and the deed was and expenditures for 1848-'49; recapitulation of the Funded Debt : and a view of the Sinking Fund, Capital, Funds, and Credit of the State ; demonstrating the extinguishment of the public debt in sixteen years.

The population of Cumberland (Md.) has more than doubled the last seven years, says the Civilian. Three years ago t was estimated at 7,000, and the census of 1850 may prove t to be rear 10.000.

"Toumentons."-Eight rowdies called "Tormentor

TEXAS AND THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

Monday, the 4th instant, was appointed by a law of the Texas Legislature for the election, by vote of the people, of Delegates to represent Texas in the Nashville Convention—the Legislature having re-commended four candidates for each of the Congressional districts.

By Galveston papers of the 8th instant we learn that not a vote was given for the Convention in that least notice of the assumption and folly by a por-tion of the members of the Legislature in regard to for and against the Convention, which resulted in 7 votes for it and 165 against it. In Harris county there were 302 votes polled on the question. The persons suggested as Delegates to the Convention received only four votes ; six other votes were given for the Convention without naming Delegates; and the remaining 295 votes were, "No Convention, no Disunion

We have reports from no other counties. The Galveston Journal remarks that it has "no doubt that the recommendation, law, or whatever else it may be termed, passed by the Legislature relative to the matter, will meet with just such a merited rebuke throughout the entire State.'

The candidates named by the Legislature are: for the Eastern District Judge John T. Mills, Col. C. C. Mills, Gen. J. P. Henderson, and J. Davis; for the Western District H. G. Brownly, James Mayfield, Hamilton Bee, and H. G. Runnels.

The Kanawha (Va.) Republican of March 13th says that the advocates of the Nashville Convention in that part of Virginia are indeed " few and far

UNION MEETING AT NATCHEZ, (Miss.) A very large meeting of the citizens of Natchez and Adams county, (Mississippi,) without distinc-tion of party, was held at the court-house in Natchez on Saturday, the 9th instant, for the purpose of expressing their opinion on the subject of the dissolution of the Union. The New Orleans Picayune has the following notice of its proceedings:

Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, on being called to the chair, made most fervid and eloquent speech in support of the Union, and said that no man's interest was more identified with the South than his, and no man would dare to accuse him of treason to his State. He approved of the constitution of California and her admission into the Union. The people of that State had a right to make their own laws, and legislate for themselves, and the South had no more right to dictate to them on the subject of slavery than the North had a right to dictate to the South. Mr. McMunnan then rose and addressed the people in a speech glowing with patriotic sentinents, and was followed by Col. BINGAMAN and Judge WINCHESTER in able addresses, marked with sentiments of devotion to the Union. A number of appropriate resolutions, maintaining the Constitution and the unity of the Confederation, were then passed. Gen. STANTON afterwards address ed the meeting, opposing the admission of California into the Union, with some strictures on the North, when the meeting

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION MOVEMENTS.

FLORIDA. - The late letter of Governor Brown, of Florida, as not had the effect of preventing meetings with the intent to send delegates to the Nashville Convention.

There was recently held in Gadsden county-the most po pulous and wealthy in the State-a meeting composed of influential gentlemen of both political parties, and great unanimity prevailed. The resolutions reported by a committee appointed for the purpose, were unanimously adopted. They declare love and reverence for the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, but firm and decided resistance if Congress enforce the Wilmot proviso, and thus, as they hold, violate that instrument. The refusal of Governor BROWN to take any step in the matter has induced the Gadsden meeting to recommend a State Convention of delegates from the several counties to meet at the capitol, in Tallahassee, on the The meeting was called to order by Major CHARLES CLEX. first of May, to make suitable selections for delegates to the

The Jacksonville (Florida) News of the 2d i dated the 8th of February last, then offered and the Eastern and Southern portion of Florida in that Convensupported by a few remarks the following resolutions, which tion. The editor expresses his belief that other sections of ere also supported by JAMES H. COUCH, Esq.; and, after a the State will take similar steps to be represented in the Conslight amendment in the third of the series, (making it read as it now appears,) were adopted by a large majority:

the cate will take Florida will be prepared with a full delegation to meet the emergency, should the action of Congress

the Alabama Legislative caucus to represent the first Congressional district at Nashville, has published a card expressing the opinion that the selection had better been referred to ested in his circular to his constituents, lately received at the source of all power, the people; and he proposes that primary meetings be held for the purpose.

Georgia.-Hon, W. J. LAWTON writes a letter to the Savannah Georgian, declining to serve as a delegate to the a measure, and no possible good to be expected from it; and, Nashville Convention. He says: "I have a devotion almost to idolatry to the glorious stars and stripes."

The people of Cass county, in Georgis, have held a meet ing, irrespective of party, at which they passed resolutions in look upon it as fraught with danger, as tending to array par-ties permanently on geographical divisions, and, in short, as limits," and protesting against the Southern Convention pro-something more than "the dawning of an attempt to alienate posed to be held at Nashville, as involving danger to the posed to be held at Nashville, as involving danger to the

cies, subject to the control of the Legislature. This last was

The Natchez (Miss.) Courier contains a call, signed by two hundred and sixty-six citizens, for a meeting at the public court-house in that place of "the friends of the integrity of the Union who are not opposed to the admission of California

Texas.-The Legislature of Texas, just previous to its adjournment, passed an act providing for the election by the people of four delegates to the Nashville Convention from each of the two Congressional districts, and voted down a resolution instructing said delegates to oppose every act on the part of said Convention which might tend to a dissolution of the American Union. They also, on the 25th January, unanimously passed resolutions concerning the slavery question. The first four are the same that were offered in the Senate in 1847 by Mr. Calhoun. The sixth resolution declares that they are ready to make common cause with their sister States of the South in any measure of defence of their constitutional

over our exchange list we find that we receive sixty papers published in ten of the slaveholding States, extending from Maryland to Louisiana, and out of the sixty we cannot count up more than about fifteen, or one-fourth, which take decided ground for a Southern Convention. The rest are either strongly opposed to it, doubt as to its utility, or silent on the subject .- Wilmington Chronicle.

Hon. WALTER FORWARD, United States Chargé d'Affaires to Denmark, lest Pittsburg on Wednesday last for the seat of his mission.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has granted an act of incorporation to an association to be entitled the New England Art Union. EDWARD EVERETT, Professor Longfellow, Franklin Dexter, Esq., and others, are among the Board of Managers.

"RIDIN' ON a RAIL."-An itinerant scamp, who left his own wife in Illinois, and ran away with another woma attempted to preach lately at Grandview, Iowa; but some the citizens, who had got wind of the fellow's true character were sentenced at Philadelphia, on Saturday, to 20 months gallanted him from the pulpit to the church door, where he imprisonment each in the Eastern Penitentiary for attacking was placed on the sharp edge of a rail, and in that situation THE LATEST VOICE FROM MISSOURI.

Pursuant to a call previously published, signed by about one hundred of the friends of Colonel Benton, in the city of St.
Louis, for a meeting of the Democrats of St. Louis to take
measures preparatory to the charter election, and to decide
whether the issue of Benton and the Union or Calborn

United States Mint, Philadelphia. and Disunion shall be considered in making the nominations for the spring contest, a large meeting of the Democrats of St. Louis assembled at the court-house on the evening of

RICHARD J. HOWARD, appointed secretary. Mr. SMITHERS thereupon offered the following resolutions

Whereas John C. Calhoun and Thomas H. Benton are pur-suing their legitimate duties in the United States Senate; and whereas it is the general disposition among the old-fash-ioned Democrats to sustain measures and not men. There-

fore—

Be it resolved, and distinctly understood, in the Democratic mass meeting here assembled, that we will give our
undivided support to the entire Democratic municipal ticket
that may be presented for our suffrages in April next.

Resolved, That we repudiate the idea of Benton and antiBenton as the true Democratic issue in the approaching municipal election.

cipal election.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of St. Louis, will at the approaching municipal election make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Colonel HARNEY submitted the following as an amendment

said resolutions, which was read: Resolved, That the Democracy of St. Louis continu cherish a sincere attachment to the principles adopted and pro-mulgated by the National Democratic Convention which assembled in the city of Baltimore in the years 1844 and

When the amendment was read, a discussion arose as to the propriety of the meeting taking cognizance of, or making the question of Benton or Calhoun an issue in the coming contest. After which,

Captain THOMAS GREY moved that the original resolu tion and amendment be laid on the table, and that a committee be appointed to present resolutions to the meeting for their

Colonel HARNEY then took the floor and urged peace and harmony. It was necessary to success, and as the issue was resented in the resolutions now before the meeting, it was more likely to be attained.

Mr. Gazy believed the resolutions before the meeting did not properly present the views of the great mass of the Democrats of the city of St. Louis. He wanted harmony and a union of the party, and this was only to be effected among Democrats by presenting the issue of Benton and the Union or Calhoun and Disunion; questions which must be determined in the coming municipal contest, preparatory to the August campaign, disguise the matter as you please. He withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and submitted the following as a substitute for the original resolution before the meeting. The substitute was read as follows:

Whereas it is deemed proper by the Democracy assembled on this occeasion to make known the principles which they desire to be controlling in the approaching city elections. Whatever individuals may think of the propriety of introducing questions referring to national politics into charter elections, the practice is universal, and is likely to continue, and whilst it does actually prevail, it is proper that such questions should be as distinctly and fairly presented then, as upon other occasions, when power is to be conferred with reference to the political views of the candidates: The Democracy here assembled, confiding in the correctness of their views upon the momentous topics which now agitate the public mind, and believing also that the candidates who will be selected as the exponents of those views will be entitled to the support of the people from their personal qualifications to discharge the duties imposed by the stations for which they will be presented, anticipate, with confidence, a glorious triumph in the approaching contest. This, however, is not to be expected, nor will it be desired, from the great central national city of St. Louis, already containing within it a population drawn from all the States of the Confederacy, as well as from almost all the nations of Europe, unless the dangerous doctrines advanced by some persons calling themselves Democrats, and adopted by the last General Assembly of Missouri, in their resolutions upon the subject of slavery, are repudiated and disavowed by the Democracy of St. Louis. Therefore Whereas it is deemed proper by the Democracy asse

ed by the last General Assembly of Missouri, in their resolutions upon the subject of slavery, are repudiated and disavowed by the Democracy of St. Louis. Therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we disapprove of and denounce as treasonable the resolutions passed by the last General Assembly
of the State of Missouri upon the subject of slavery in the
Territories. That, whilst a difference of opinion respecting
the power of Congress over that subject is tolerated by the
Democratic party of St. Louis, among its members, we can
give no countenance to any man who upholds the remedy, even
against an unconstitutional law, of a dissolution of the Union
and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, which is clearly and the formation of a Southern Confederacy, which is clearly intimated in said resolutions, and is now openly avowed by the statesman who framed the resolutions from which these are substantially copied, by his associates and friends in Congress, and by the Legislatures of other States which had pre-

viously adopted them.
2d. That we hold the doctrine announced in the proclamation of Jackson, approved by the venerable Madison, then

The Jacksonville (Florida) News of the 2d instant has a call for a meeting of the citizens of Duval county to take necessary measures for the selection of a delegate to represent the Eastern and Southern portion of Florida in that Convention. The editor expresses his belief that other sections of the State will take similar steps to be represented in the Convention, and that Florida will be prepared with a full delegation to meet the emergency, should the action of Congress render a Convention necessary.

Alabama.—Col. Boykin, one of the delegates named by the call of the citizens of Duval county to take necessary in each of the Judiciary or to the ballot-box.

3d. When we consider that the opinion is universal among the enlightened men of the North that slavery is already prohibited in all the territories conquered from Mexico, and that this opinion is also entertained by Senators Clay and Underwoon, of Kentucky, Badder, of North Carolina, and other eminent jurists and statesmen of the South, that it is also universally admitted that the climate and soil of those territories equally forbid the existence of slavery there, there is so little reason for supposing the prohibition by Congress would have any practical effect, that we are constrained to thisk that the desperate measures now recommended to resist it pro-

have any practical effect, that we are constrained to think that the desperate measures now recommended to resist it proceed from a settled purpose to dissolve the Union, originating in other causes; and that, if this pretext were removed, others would be sought for to cover the same unhallowed purpose.

4th. That Senator Bennon deserves the homage of every patriotic heart for the vigilance, ability, and courage which he has displayed in arraigning these desperate conspirators before the American people, whilst other able men have been deceived respecting the purpose of these men, and many of his own best friends have doubted or denied his sagacity on this subject, and attributed his invincible hostility to the nullifiers of 1832 to the rivalry of ambition, or to fixed prejudice in the nature of the man. The appalling truth, at length visible to all men, that the design to sever the Union has never been relinquished, comes now to vindicate his judgment and patriotlinquished, comes now to vindicate his judgment and patriot ism, and fills the nation with just anxiety and alarm. 5th. That such a period is not a time to recall from the pub

5th. That such a period is not a time to recall from the public councils a man whose forecast has thus been so fearfully demonstrated; but, on the contrary, the occasion seems to us to be one, if ever one occurred in our history, which appeals to every patriot to rally around our noble and veteran leader, and that in every contest to be determined with reference to national principles, it is incumbent on those who approve his views, and desire to maintain and extend his influence for the great purposes to which he has devoted himself, to exclude his opponents from power, without regard to the motives or pretext which they may assign for their opposition.

That, as the city election now approaching is to be contested on political principles, the occasion is a proper one to apply the test of Benton or no Benton to the candidates who shall be presented; and we recommend it to the meetings to be held

be presented; and we recommend it to the meetings to be held by the Democracy to nominate no man for office who is not known to be in favor of the re-election of Colonel Benton to the Senate of the United States.

After considerable discussion-

The question was put on the substitute offered by Captain GREY to the original resolution, and the substitute was adopted by a large majority, thus, of course, rejecting the original resolution of Mr. SMITHERS.

Colonel HARNEY then offered his resolution, (above inser ed.) and it was adopted. The meeting then adjourned, giving three cheers for Col.

" Resolved, That we believe the PEOPLE OF NORTH CARO-LINA, of all parties, are devotedly attached to the Union of the the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.' "

Revolution to inspire their sons, come weal or wo, to stand by the Union to the last. The people, the whole body of the people of the United States, are to be the mediators at this crisis. Let them once be aroused by the fear that disunion is impending, and their voices, from the North and the South, from the East and the West, will unite in proclaiming, " The Union, it must and shall be preserved." Trusting to their intelligence, their devotion, their patriotism, we feel that the time his few hour's absence, he fell upon one of the pickets, which for dissolution is not yet at hand.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.

We copy from the Philadelphia American the

Total amount of California gold received up to the 28th of February, 1850, as per last report \$8,500,000 Receipts from the 1st to the 15th March, 1850 . 825,000 Amount of gold dust on hand, but not weighed, March 7. John Smith, Esq. was called to preside, and

estimated at.......

Branch Mint at New Orleans. Total receipts up to 1st January, 1850, as per last Receipts during January, 1850.
Receipts during February, 1850.
Estimated receipts from the 1st to the 15th of March, 1850.

Receipts at the United States Mint, Philadelphia \$9,475,000 Receipts at the Branch Mint, New Orleans.... 1,904,129 \$1,904,129

Grand total.....\$11,379,129 To which may be added say \$750,000 worth of gold dust still remaining in private hands. It would thus appear that the total amount of California gold received into this country from the first consignment, in 1848, up to the present time, exceeds the truly enormous sum of twelve millions of dollars; but, enormous as it is, still much below the popular estimate. The coinage at the Mint during the present quarter has been very heavy, as may have been inferred from the number of certificates paid. About \$100,000 of double eagles have been coined and issued, and a still larger amount will be coined in

the course of a few days.

It is time that an honest, a potential, a withering voice should go up over the whole length and breadth of the land in condemnation of plotters against the integrity of the Union, whether they come from the North or the South. It is time for the voice of the great Centre to be heard, invoking the preservation of the Union, of which, while it is the Centre, it is also the honest and generous supporter. It is time that the voice of faction should be stilled; time that the treason which now seems to vaunt itself in angry words and threats of destruction to the Union should receive such a reso well how to give.

For these reasons we think that meetings of the People should be held every where in the great Central States of the Union. If, as we believe is the case there is no man in these States who dares stand up and openly avow himself in favor of the dissolution of the Union; if on this subject public opinion is so unanimous and so honest; if both the slave and the free States are of one mind and one heart, and determined that no disruption of the Union shall take place, the misguided men at Washington should be made to feel the force of this public sentiment. - St. Louis Republican.

Mr. WEBSTER'S CHAIR.—We saw on Saturday (says the ournal of Commerce) a chain of California gold, which is to be presented to Mr. WEBSTER in acknowledgment of his eminent services in the cause of the Union of the States. It is, indeed, emblematic of that strong chain, forged by our ancestors, which Mr. WEBSTER has done more than any other man living to rivet and strengthen, which binds together this great confederacy of States into one united Republicso solid it is, so strong, so massive. Such an ornamental appendage, on any other man than Mr. Webster, would look burdensome and inappropriate; but it is quite in harmony with the strength and greatness of the "Defender of the Constitution." It is also a fitting tribute from a resident of California, a State whose application for immediate admission into the Union Mr. Webster has promised to advocate with all the weight of his powerful influence. The chain is of pure gold, of a value exceeding four hundred dollars as it came from the mines." Its workmanship reflects much credit on Californian skill. It was manufactured for the donor, Mr. GEORGE W. EGGLESTON, at San Francisco.

There were, during 1849, on the Central line of railroads between Albany and Buffalo, thirty-four deaths. Of these, twenty-one persons were killed by their own carelessness or negligence in being upon the track when the trains passed. Eleven were in the employ of the companies, and two were passengers who were killed in attempting to get upon the cars when in motion. These facts will show how dangerous it is to use the track for walking, and how little dangerous car travelling is to passengers who are careful.

GREAT FUNERAL PAGEANT .- Foreign papers state that at the funeral of the Danish poet, OEHLENSCHLAGER, who expired lately of apoplexy, in the eighty-first year of his age, upwards of twenty thousand persons were present. The treets through which the procession passed were strewed with sand and green boughs, and the houses hung out black flags emmed with silver.

THE DISASTER ON THE ALABAMA RIVER .- The Montgonery Journal of the 15th says " that the bodies of some eighteen passengers of the ill-starred steamboat St. John have been recovered and buried—as many more remain undiscovered. The efforts of the people of Wilcox, adjacent to the river, are untiring for their recovery. Among the bodies recently found are those of Mrs. HALEY, Dr. SMITH, of South Carolina. and young Carson, of Dallas. This is a severe blow, it is stated, to the family of the latter, the mother having gone deranged at the double loss of husband and son in this fearful

HORRIBLE REVENUE .- Skinning a Man Alive .- The Galena Jeffersonian says that among the overland emigrants for California last spring, was Mr. Green, of "Green's Woollen Factory," Fox River, and two of his sons, the youngest a youth. It is reported that while passing through a tribe of Indians, this young man, naturally full of mischief, killed a

squaw.

The tribe having become well advised of the fact, hastened after the company and demanded the murderer. A first the demand was resisted; but after the Indians had informed them that they would destroy the company if their request was not granted, the youth was serrendered into their hands. They then stripped him, and in the presence of his father and the whole company, they skinned him from his head to his feet. He lived four hours after he was thus flayed.

NARROW ESCAPE .- During the recent freshet at the West. an aged man, named CAMPBELL, had a very narrow escape from drowning. The incident is thus related by the Cincinnati Gazette : "On Thursday morning last, an old man, Mr. Campbell,

over seventy years of age, who owns and runs a sawmill in United States; that they regard it as the main pillar in the was being floated from his yard by the rise in the little Miami United States; that they regard it as the main plant in the edifice of real independence; the support of tranquillity at home, of peace abroad, of safety, of prosperity; and of that very liberty they so highly prize; that they cherish a cordial, bridge over an artificial stream, and between his lumber yard bridge over an artificial stream, and between his lumber, yard and sawmill there was a small ravine. Mr. Campbell, haven How THE NEWSPAPERS STAND.—On looking ver our exchange list we find that we receive ixty papers published in ten of the slaveholding may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be cut off by the water, Mr. C. took refuge on the highest ground abandoned, and to 'repel indignantly every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the saids at any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the skiffs having been swept away, there were no means left his The foregoing resolution was the voice of the people of the "Old North State," as expressed through their last Legislature. We have wrongly learned the patriotism of our people, if they are willing to allow our country to become the viction. willing to allow our country to become the victim standing in water up to his chin, beating it with his hands of sectional hostilities. We believe there is yet despairingly, not being able to swim. Several times before enough of that spirit which fired the heroes of our be was receud, he was on the point of despair, and yielding himself, as he thought, to an inevitable necessity. The streets of the town, at the time, were inundated, and the in-habitants compelled to wade whenever they left their houses."

> The West Troy Advocate says that a soldier at the Watervliet Arsenal, in that village, was killed on Monday morning by impaling himself on one of the iron pickets of the high fence along the front of the arsenal grounds. Absenting himself without leave, after tattee on Sunday night, and attemptentered his thigh to the depth of several inches, producing a wound from which he literally bled to death.